

PEN

PENNANT. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
 1. A small flag, ensign or colours.
 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.
PENNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
 1. Winged.
 2. Pennated, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree.
PENNER. *n. f.* [*from pen*.]
 1. A writer.
 2. A pence. *Ans.* So it is called in Scotland.
PENNYLESS. *adj.* [*from penny*.] Moneyless: poor; wanting money.
PENNON. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.
 Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
 About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
 And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
 They waved like a pennon wide dispred. *Fairy Queen.*
 Harry sweeps through our land
 With pennons painted in the blood of Harleuer. *Shakefp.*
 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore,
 His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*
PENNY. *n. f.* plural *pence*. [*penny*, Saxon.]
 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only nummorum famuli, a subordinate species of coin.
 She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
 No silver penny to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
 One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
 Does at a penny's cost in herbs repine. *Dryden.*
 2. Proverbially. A small sum.
 You shall hear
 The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
 In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
 Of any penny tribute paid. *Shakefp.*
 We will not lend thee a penny.
 Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling,
 take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for although it be
 lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor's Living Holy.*
 3. Money in general.
 Pepper and Sabeen incense take;
 And with post-haste thy running markets make;
 Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*
 It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind
 to make a penny. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*. *n. f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]
 Pennyroyal hath a labiated flower consisting of one leaf,
 whose upper lip or crest is entire, but the lower lip or beard
 is divided into three parts; out of the flower cup rises the
 point attended by four embryos, which afterwards become
 so many seeds: to which may be added, that the flowers grow
 in short thick whorles. *Miller.*
PENNYWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*penny and weight*.] A weight containing
 twenty-four grains troy weight.
 The Sevil piece of Eight is 1; pennyweight in the pound
 worke than the English standard, weighs fourteen pennyweight,
 contains thirteen pennyweight, twenty-one grains and fifteen
 mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling
 silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven
 hundredths of a penny. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PENNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny and wise*.] One who saves small
 sums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on
 improper occasions.
 Be not pennywise; riches have wings and fly away of them-
 selves. *Bacon.*
PENNYWORTH. *n. f.* [*penny and worth*.]
 1. As much as is bought for a penny.
 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.
 As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and
 oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger penny-
 worths may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage,
 And purchase friends. *Shakefp.*
 You know I say nothing to him, for he hath neither
 Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court,
 and swear that I have a poor pennyworth of the English.
 Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death
 are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain cer-
 tain days for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their
 bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peacocks.*
 Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the
 cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bar-
 gains. *South's Sermons.*
 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less
 than it is worth.
 For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
 He had no mighty pennyworth of his pray'r. *Dryden.*
 4. A small quantity.
 My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those about me
 and who displease me least. *Swift.*

PEN

PENSILE. *adj.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]
 1. Hanging; suspended.
 There are two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of
 the bell when it is pensile; the other, secret of the minute parts.
 This ethereal space,
 Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
 Anxious I ask you, how the pensile ball
 Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*
 2. Supported above the ground.
 The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
 Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
 On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*
PENSILENESS. *n. f.* [*from pensile*.] The state of hanging.
PENSION. *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any
 one without an equivalent. In England it is generally under-
 stood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his
 country.
 A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects
 has more merit than a thousand pensions to those of a higher
 fortune. *Adison's Guardian*, N° 105.
 He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a
 friend to men in power without pensions. *Pope.*
 To PENSION. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To support by an arbi-
 trary allowance.
 One might expect to see medals of France in the highest
 perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart
 for the designing of them. *Adison on Ancient Medals.*
 The hero William and the martyr Charles,
 One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*
PENSIONARY. *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by
 pensions.
 Scorn his household policies,
 His filly plots and pensionary spies. *Dante.*
 They were devoted by pensionary obligations to the olive.
Hovel's Vocal Persyl.
PENSIONER. *n. f.* [*from pension*.]
 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of
 another; a dependant.
 Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive
 to the hurt of pensioners, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Cand.*
 Hovering dreams,
 The sickle pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
 The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's
 office, and therefore is a kind of pensioner to him. *Collier.*
 2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.
 In Britain's senate he a feat obtains,
 And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*
PENSIVE. *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian.]
 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; me-
 lancholy.
 Think it still a good work, which they in their pensive care
 for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hooker.*
 Are you at leisure, holy father,—
 —My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now. *Shakefp.*
 Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppress,
 And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*
 2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but Prior has
 applied it to things.
 We at the sad approach of death shall know
 The truth, which from these pensive numbers flow,
 That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*
PENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrow-
 fully; with gloomy seriousness.
 So fair a lady did I spy,
 On herbs and flowers she walked pensively
 Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*
PENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowful-
 ness; gloomy seriousness.
 Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto
 this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we
 should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests
 for them, inasmuch as the one hath pensiveness and fear, the
 other always joy annexed. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 43.
 Would'st thou unlock the door
 To cold despair and gnawing pensiveness. *Herbert.*
PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.
 Cut my lace asunder,
 That my pent heart may have some scope to beat. *Shakefp.*
 The son of Clarence have I pent up close. *Shakefp.*
PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.
 But with a grain a day, I would not buy
 Their mercy. *Shakefp.*
 Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in, and bruise'd
 Into their substance pent. *Milton.*
 The foul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
 But pent in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*
 Pent up in Ulica he vainly forms
 A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Adison's Cato.*
PENTACULAR. *adj.* [*pentale and capfular*.] Having five
 cavities.
PENTACHORD. *adj.* [*pentale and χορδή*.] An instrument with
 five strings. **PENTAEDEUS.**

PEP

PENTAEDEUS. *adj.* [*pentale and edea*.] Having five sides.
 The pentaealous columnar coralloid bodies are composed of
 plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the
 axis. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAGON. *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pentale and gonia*.] A
 figure with five angles.
 I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio
 into the form of a pentagon with a circle inscribed. *Wotton.*
PENTAGONAL. *adj.* [*from pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having
 five angles.
 The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a
 net made up of pentagonal meshes, with a pentagonal star in
 each mesh. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAMETER. *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A
 Latin verse of five feet.
 Mr. Ditch may possibly play some pentameters upon us,
 but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Adison.*
PENTAGULAR. *adj.* [*pentale and angular*.] Five cornered.
 His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make
 the flesh almost pentagonal. *Grew.*
PENTAPETALOUS. *adj.* [*pentale and petala*, Lat.] Having five
 petals.
PENTASPAST. *adj.* [*pentaspaste*, Fr. *pentale and spaste*.] An
 engine with five pulleys.
PENTASTICK. *n. f.* [*pentale and stick*.] A composition con-
 sisting of five verses.
PENTASTYLE. *n. f.* [*pentale and style*.] In architecture, a
 work in which are five rows of columns. *Diet.*
PENTATEUCH. *n. f.* [*pentale and teuchos*; *pentateuche*, Fr.] The
 five books of Moses.
 The author in the ensuing part of the pentateuch makes not
 unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*
PENTECOST. *n. f.* [*pentecost*, Fr.] A feast
 among the Jews.
 Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was cele-
 brated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was
 the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call
 it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the
 passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest,
 which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the
 Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the
 Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the
 law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day
 after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*
 'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
 Come pentecost as quickly as it will
 Some five and twenty years. *Shakefp.*
PENTECOSTAL. *adj.* [*from pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitun-
 tide.
 I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the
 church collects with some little variation; as the collects ad-
 ventual, quadragesimal, paschal or pentecostal. *Sanderfon.*
PENTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pen*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed
 hanging out aloft from the main wall.
 This is the penthouse under which Lorenzo desir'd us to
 make a stand. *Shakefp.*
 Sleep shall neither night nor day
 Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakefp.*
 The Turks lurking under their penthouse, laboured with
 mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*
 A blow was received by riding under a penthouse. *Wifeman.*
 Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the
 form of penthouses to cover the assailants from the weapons of
 the besieged, would be presently batter in pieces with stones
 and blocks. *Wilkins.*
 My penthouse eye-brows and my shaggy beard
 Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*
 Drops from some penthouse on her wretched head. *Rowe.*
PENTICE. *n. f.* [*appentir*, French; *pentice*, Italian.] It is
 commonly supposed a corruption of penthouse; but perhaps
 pentice is the true word. A sloping roof.
 Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought
 to provide more inclining pentices. *Wotton.*
PENTILE. *n. f.* [*pent and tile*.] A tile formed to cover the
 sloping part of the roof.
 Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on
 the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*
PENT up. *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.
 Close pentup gulls
 Rive your concealing continents. *Shakefp.*
PENULTIMA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA. *n. f.* [*pen and umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect
 shadow.
 The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter,
 and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch,
 including the penumbra. *Newton.*
PENURIOS. *adj.* [*from penuria*, Latin.]
 1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; fordidly mean.
 What more can our penurious reason grant
 To the large whale or castled elephant, *Prior.*

PEN

2. Scant; not plentiful.
 Some penurious spring by chance appear'd
 Scanty of water. *Adison.*
PENURIOSLY. *adv.* [*from penurious*.] Sparingly; not plen-
 tifully.
PENURIOSNESS. *n. f.* [*from penurious*.] Niggardliness; par-
 simony.
 If we consider the infinite industry and penuriousness of that
 people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as
 great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.
Adison on the State of the War.
PENURY. *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.
 The penury of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*
 Who can perfectly declare
 The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
 When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,
 Begot of plenty and of penury. *Spenser.*
 Sometimes am I king;
 Then treason makes me with myself a beggar;
 And so I am: then crushing penury
 Persuades me, I was better when a king;
 Then I am king'd again. *Shakefp.*
 All innocent they were exposed to hardship and penury,
 which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spent.*
 Let them not fill be obtusely blind,
 Still to divert the good design'd,
 Or with malignant penury
 To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*
 May they not jolly to our climes upbraid
 Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*
PEONY. *n. f.* [*paeonia*, Latin.]
 The peony hath a flower composed of several leaves, which
 are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of
 whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards be-
 comes a fruit, in which several little horns bent downwards
 are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down
 opening lengthways, containing many globular seeds. *Miller.*
 A physician had often tried the peony root unseasonably
 gathered without success; but having gathered it when the
 decreasing moon passes under Aries and tied the slit root about
 the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from
 epileptical fits. *Boyle.*
PEOPLE. *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]
 1. A nation; these who compose a community.
 Prophecy again before many peoples and nations and
 tongues. *Revelations x. 11.*
 Ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in
 summer. *Proverbs xxx. 25.*
 What is the city but the people?
 True the people are the city. *Shakefp.*
 2. The vulgar.
 The knowing artist may
 Judge better than the people, but a play
 Made for delight,
 If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*
 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.
 4. Persons of a particular class.
 If a man temper his actions to content every combination
 of peoples, the mulick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*
 A small red flower in the stubble fields country people call
 the wincoipe. *Bacon.*
 5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word people
 is used indefinitely, like *ou* in French.
 The frogs petitioning for a king, bids people have a care of
 struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*
 People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large
 interest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by di-
 luting the fluids; for people have lived twenty-four days upon
 nothing but water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Clarissa.*
TO PEOPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inha-
 bitants.
 Suppose that Brute, or whoever else that first peopled this
 island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after
 his name Britannia. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 He would not be alone, who all things can;
 But peopled Heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*
 Beauty a monarch is,
 Which kingly power magnificently proves
 By crouds of slaves, and peopled empire loves. *Dryden.*
 A peopled city made a desert place. *Dryden.*
 Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
 Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*
PEPASTICKS. *n. f.* [*pepasticks*.] Medicines which are good to
 help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diet.*
PEPPER. *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *peivre*, Fr.]
 We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and
 the long, which are three different fruits produced by three
 distinct plants: black pepper is a dried fruit of the size of a
 vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black
 colour;
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